man, were only about \$400, and the cash value of the produce amounted to over \$2,000.

The Reform Department is the smallest. It has a

The Reform Department is the smallest. It has a Legislative Committee of seven, and as Mrs. Martha Conone, one of its directors, is now a member of the Legislature, from Denver, it has special opportunities for direct work. A Civil Service Reform bill, an Indeterminate Sentence bill and a bill embodying reform of primary laws, and doing away with conventions, are the three measures upon which its energies are concentrated this year. The City Charter is the topic of its studies this season, with special reference to the proper functions of the Mayor and the best methods of running numeipal finances. A charter amendment to secure "the rights of local veto upon the granting of saloon licenses" is being urged by the best citizens, both men and women, of Denver, and the Reform Department is aiding this movement to the utmost of its power. Committees from this department also visit public institutions and report upon them.

THE PARLIAMENTARY AUXILIARY.

THE PARLIAMENTARY AUXILIARY.

A Parliamentary Auxiliary of two hundred memers is a new feature of the club. It is not a regular

department, as outsders are allowed to join. Big blackboards in the clubroom show specimens of the

deep study bestowed upon this branch. Such cabal-

stile phrases as "to table," "to table subject to call," "previous question," "main motion," etc., are written upon them, while "Resolved, That the entrance of women into business is derimental to the public welfare," is set down as a subject for parliamentary discussion.

welfare," is set down as a subject for parliamentary discussion.

There is a club chorus of 100 members, who hope soon to give free concerts in the poorer parts of Denver, and a quartet is being organized to sing in the hospitals. The club, by-the-way, fed 2,000 poor children at Christmas time, and enjoyed it about as much as the children did. There seems to be no public or private chanci through which the influence of these helpful women is not ready to flow, and the beneficent work reacts upon the workers, and makes the club a better one than if it lived only for itself. This is the central idea of the president, Mrs. Sarah S. Platt—an idea insisted upon by her in a speech before the General Federation at Louisville.

As yet, the Women's Club has no building of its

OTHER WOMEN'S CLUBS.

city are the Fortnightly, a literary clab, some-what exclusive, which disputes with the Monday

Literary Club the honor of being the oldest one in

Denver. The Women's Clubes really an outgrowth of the Fortnightly The Mittwoch, a club for

Among other noticeable women's clubs in this

# IN THE SOCIAL WORLD.

THE CONSTANT ALLUSION THAT IS MADE TO THE COST OF EVERYTHING.

GOING INTO SECLUSION DURING LENT, TABLE SETTING, DENUNCIATION OF AMERICAN

SOCIETY AND A NEW WAY OF KEEPING YOUNG.

"There is one pronounced bourgeois trait that strikes me very disagreeably in American so-ciety," remarked a foreigner of distinction, "and that is the constant allusion that is made to the cost of everything. It never seems sufficient to praise an entertainment, a dress, a picture, a jewel for itself—its money's worth is sure to be men-tioned; and it is that alone which seems to give it value in the eyes of this eminently commercial Nation. Perhaps we, on the other side of the Atlantic, are quite as mercenary in reality, but it is not considered good form to show it so openly.

"In other respects I find American smart society quite cosmopolitan, differing very little from the corresponding sets in London and Paris; but this everlasting talk of what everything is worth, from a beautiful woman down to some article of attire, is

"I went to a large function called a 'dinnerdance' the other evening, and it would have been delightful if it had not been for the constant talk about money. My host told me the cost of his chef, and his wines, and all but the very food I was eating. My hostess enlightened me as to the probable cost of many of the gowns worn by the women who were present and the estimated value of the differ-ent jewels. Even the daughters compared the of their pretty fresh toilettes with those of

their friends.

"It is very curious that Americans do not seem conscious of this peculiarity, so very appurent to outsiders. It is essentially bad form."

This habit of discussing prices is much more noticeable in New-York than anywhere else, and has been frequently remarked upon by visitors from other cities. It seems odd that a society so charming in other respects and so up to date should commit the solecism of bringing an atmosphere of trade into the drawing-room.

# DENUNCIATION OF AMERICAN SOCIETY.

A sweeping denunciation of American society like that of Mr. Labouchere's in "The London Truth," lately, calling it vulgar, provincial and commercial, would, a decade or so ago, have elicited a storm of indignation, and it is a sign of the times that it was not, with one or two exceptions, ever quoted in our

newspapers, and provoked no comment whatever.
This indifference to English public opinion shows more conclusively than anything else that we are socially grown up, as it were, and have become independent. If they like us, well and good; and that they do the scores of young Englishmen who have found bonny brides in America will testify. If they do not give us their liking or approval, it is immaterial to us. We can live and be happy without

A provincial Englishwoman who, full of her oldtime insular prejudices, had come to London for the season, and was dining one day, to her great gratification, with a number of titled guests at the house of one of the grandees of her country, began after dinner, when the ladies were slone in the drawingroom, to inveigh against American women. This was a favorite topic, by-the-way, with British

matrons of her class,
"Pardon me," said pretty Lady M-, to whom she had addressed her remarks, although the others had been listening with amused attention, "but I am sure you do not know that we are all Americans here, except the Duchess" (their host-

It is greatly to the credit of our transplanted country women, who fill the highest positions abroad with inherent grace and ease, that they do not seek or desire to become Anglicized, being content, as they may well be, to retain the natural charm which insured their success.

should lose half my popularity if I became English," said the charming Duchess of —, and her friends all remarked on her first home-coming how totally unspoiled and unaffected she was. For some curious reason, in London just now it is deemed far less provincial to be American than either Irish or Scotch, and, despite Mr. Labou-chere's soured comments, American women to-day

# THE LATEST "ON DIT."

"Have you heard the latest 'on dit?" " said a fashionable woman to the cynical old bachelor, to every latest development of the opposite "Mrs. Fin de Siècle is going into a Lenten re-

companion, "at anything a woman does, but in this case I must say you amaze me. I had no idea she was devote. What do you suppose is the solution? Has she lost her pet dog, or does

"I have been told the true reason," giggled his fair interlocutor. "It is that she is going to have her epidermis removed, and that is the real cause of her retirement from the world."

What!" exclaimed the old bachelor, for once startled by a woman's vagary, and with visions of the flaying-alive-sort of penances of the Middle Ages, "But Mrs. Fin de Siècle is a Protestant! Surely, ritualism has not brought her to such a

pass as that!" A burst of laughter showed him that he had made a mistake.

"How quite too delicious!" she gasped. "Why, you dear old silly, she means to be skinned in or-der to be beautiful, not for penance; but as it will take several weeks for the new skin to grow she has adopted this method of going into temporary

der to be beautitu, no to, take several weeks for the new skin to grow she has adopted this method of going into temporary retirement."

"What will these women do next." exclaimed the O. B., thanking Heaven that he had steered clear of such "kittle cattle."

This removing of the outer cuticle, whereon are generally the blemishes in the way of freekles and brown patches, as well as the wrinkles and lines of age, is now of common occurrence. A certain acid is applied with electricity which entirely removes the upper skin without injuring the under or twin one, over which a new skin rapidly forms. This new skin, protected by a mask made for the purpose, is, it is claimed, deposited smooth and spotless, and when the process is entirely completed the patient is, as it were, made over new, with a skin free from disfigurements of all kinds and charmingly youthful in appearance. Scientists tell us that the cuticle or epidermis is the seat of color of the skin. The difference of color in a blonde or brunette, an African or European, iles in the deep, newly formed layers of the cuticle, which is formed by a secretion that spreads over the irue skin, and which is exueded, in the shape of a thin, transparent fluid, by the blood-vessels of the "cutis vera." or true skin, and thus distributed in a thin layer over the surface.

This dries and another layer is formed, and so on. The outside layer breaks up into tiny scales, which are removed by washing, contact with the air, etc. The waste is continually being supplied by the exualing fluid underneath. As this fluid comes from he body, or rather the true permanent skiin, the coloring matter is as nature ordains, and cannot be changed, but the effect of a disease which has been cured, an accidental birthmark, the wear and lear of life showing itself in wrinkles, and sun blotches, commonity called freekles, all these imbedienaged ladies discussed the possibilities of their rejuvenation.

"If mall just have a little patch done in the corner of my eyes," said one, "and if that suc

een skinned:

To the great edification of every one present she
cplained the process, which did not seem to be
criticularly terrifying after all, while the result
as certainly most satisfactory.

# RULES FOR TABLE-SETTING

"I know when a thing looks wrong," exclaimed a very young housekeeper despairingly, "but I canno

That necessity is the best teacher seems to be an article of faith with the great majority of American mothers, who seldom teach their daughters even the rudiments of housekeeping. This is hardly the fault of either mother or daughter-life is so full nowadays-and the time of both parent and child is so crowded with occupation that neither the one nor the other has the leisure either to learn or to teach pecially if he is a poor man and they have to begin iffe simply, she finds herself more ignorant than she would have believed possible about the A B C of domestic arrangements; and how to train the inexperienced maid she has engaged to take charge of her little apartment is a vertiable puzzle. To set out an attractive, well caref for looking table is by no means as easy as it seems to be in a well-ordered



A LOUNGING GOWN OF BLACK AND WHITE SILK.

# HOUSEWIFE'S RESPONSIBILITY.

SHE SHOULD MAKE THINGS CHEERFUL AT

TABLE, SAYS MISS PARLOA.

ekeeper, with pertinent suggestions as to the selection and care of meats, fish and eggs and the cutting and carving of meats and fish, formed the subject of Miss Parloa's lecture vesterday afternoon Young Woman's Christian Association.

The housewife's responsibility was made quite clear, not only in the proper selection and prepara-tion of foods, but for their dainty service and the cheerful atmosphere that should be a factor at their

"Every other country," said Miss Parloa, "speaks of that one thing about Americans. They are always in a hurry. We ought to take time to cultivate ease, cheerfulness and pleasant conversation at the table, at least, for they add more to digestion than anything else. Nothing brings on indigestion so quickly as being irritated, annoyed and disgusted at table, and the housewife should be responsible for making things cheerful. Make the table as bright and dainty as possible. There is no excuse now for ugly, plain china when you can get dainty things for the same price. Pick up cups and saucers here and that day so that I can be free to go to the club."

The Home Department was the first one or, there, and protty individual plates for dessert. A pretty cup and saucer, a delicate plate, a dainty ized, and is still one of the largest. "Children's

household. Any inexperienced person will easily find this out if she tries the experiment.

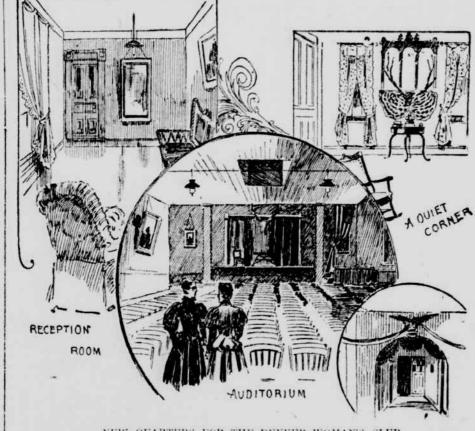
"I soon learned that I had no idea which side the glasses went on," said a young wife, telling of her ilrst experience in coaching a raw servant. "I did not know whether the forks were turned up or down."

When the table was set everything looked higglery pigglety and awry, and I could not tell for the life of me what was the matter."

A well-known writer on domestic economy says that there are three graces which should preside at the table—cleaniness, order and good taste. Every thing should be arranged with geometrical correctness. The table should be in the exact centre of the walls. The white canton flamel undercloth should be walls. The white canton flamel undercloth should be walls. The white canton flamel undercloth should be not he left and the knives on the right of the plate; forks and spoons should be turned up, not down; tumblers and wine-glasses are at the right and above each plate. Salt-cellars with the spoon by them, not in them, and pepper and must and above each plate. Salt-cellars with the spoon by them, not in them, and pepper and must are cruets are arranged in the corner of the table altitle beyond the plates. The napkin should be laid on the plate with a roll or piece of bread within its folds. Individual taste may govern the rest of the arrangement, but to have every article laid on with the most absolute precision and similarity should be the first principle to instill into the mind of a new servant. Any deviation is sure of these departments, sitting together, constitute to spoil the looks of a table.

The rules here given are absurdly simple, but it is astonishing how few servants understand how to set a table, and how many mistruseses there are who are incapable of directing a new maid.

HOUSEWIFE'S RESPONSIBILITY. ing Saturday afternoons and upon each Saturday morning of the month the departments hold their partment, and can make no change in this during he club year, but can attend the meetings of the



NEW QUARTERS FOR THE DENVER WOMAN'S CLUB.

of grass, will brighten the table and afford a pleas the body, but we don't want to be animals only.

"The food question is a complicated one, many is the cost depending upon income and what you be considered, the season, the climate and the age providing. There are always eccentricities of taste and digestion, and the off-repeated it is good for

and digestion, and the off-repeated it is good for you and you must eat it, when there is a strong feeling of repugnance for some special dish, should not be continued. Do not compel a child to eat things absolutely distasteful.

"In buying, the market value of foods does not indicate nutritive value. A pound of tenderion is not as nutritive as a pound of flank, on which account tenderion should not be given to an invalid. Knowledge and judgment in buying will supplement a slender purse." Here a French diagram was shown, giving an ex-ellent idea of a beef and its various musel's and organs and the manner of separating the different

organs and the manner of separating the different cuts.

In selecting meats Miss Parloa advises the house-keeper to go to market herself. The larzer the family the more economically they can be led; but there is no economy in buying what is r at needed. The longer beef and mutton can hang after killing and be kept perfectly sweet, the me e tender they will be. Lamb and veal, on the o'ser hand, being immature, spoil quickly.

In closing, Miss Parloa gave the various tests to be used in buying poultry, meats and fish. Alluding to the danger of buying oysters that come from contaminated beds, she advised keeping them for a few days in a tub of water, with sait and commeal. In this way they will not only clear themselves from all suspicion of infection, but become plumper and whiter.

Her next lecture, on February 7, will deal with the principles underlying the cooking of meats, fish and all albuminous substances, with suggestions for garnishing and the making of savory and economical dishes.

dividuality of the Home" have been among the subjeets taken up so far this year. A kitchen garden class, whose graduates hope to teach kitchen gardening to the poor children on the "bottoms" or flats of Denver, is a new feature. The Science and Philosophy Department is at present interested in sending small but well-chosen libraries to clubs of women in outlying towns but lately evolved from procure good reading and where the libraries are

# WORK IN THE SCHOOLS.

The Educational Department is a very importan one, though it has only about sixty members. Mrs. is the chairman. It supports a scholarship in the tuition. Mrs. Dickinson, of this department, is deeply brary and in the manual training work of the High HEL, wife of the ex-Senator, were largely instrumental in obtaining the free kindergartens now at

The Philauthropic Department has scored its es Patch" plan; the first year alone, and the second with the co-operation of the city authorities, who found the success of the organization so great that they were glad to join in its work. One man raised \$600 worth of celery in his half-acre; and one woman supported herself and her children from the produce of her garden lot. The president of the club met her one day in the cars with a great basket of produce.
"I've got enough here," she said, proudly, "to buy
myself a new dress, besides!" The total expenses for
this work, including its superintendence by a canable

other departments freely.

ART AND LITERATURE.

The largest department is that of Art and Literature, of which the chairman is Mrs. W. H. Kistler. This has 250 members, and this year is studying the history, art and literature of Spain. Some idea of the work done can be gained from the fact that the Denver Public Library has an entire case filled with the books recommended by the ladies for this course and that every member took an active part in the "History, Art and Literature of the Second Period (1516 to 1700)," "Life and Writings of Lopez de "Spanish Ballads, Chronicles and Proverbs," "Life and Paintings of Murillo," "Toledo and Cordova" and "Spanish Theatres" are a few of the subjects covered. This section also puts pictures in the public schools, and organizes clubs among the poorer women of the city. One of the members, who poverty from all other literary or artistic treats except those furnished by the club, told the chairman "My husband and my son know what Saturday is to me, and they take turns in watching the baking on

# her in a speech before the General Federation at Louisville. As yet, the Women's Club has no building of its own. Until lately its rooms have been at the Masonic Building, but it has now rented the Armory, near Seventeenth-st., and is busy painting and papering and making plans. The Armory is a pleasant two-story building, painted in Colonial yellow, with a good auditorium and many rooms suitable for committee work. The Daughters of the Revolution have sublet one of the upstairs pariors from the club, and fitted it up, in blue and yellow, very prettily for their own use. The building is not, however, a permanent home for the Women's Club, convenient as it is, for, with \$4,000 in the bank and an increasing membership, the idea of a clubhouse is becoming more and more popular. The men of Denver have so many handsome clubhouses that the Women's Club, with 650 members, does not think itself unreasonable in hoping for one soon. OTHER WOMEN'S CLUBS.

separate meetings. Members can only join one de-

It is considerable trouble to take proper care of clothes. Yet there is no labor that pays better than that which is spent to take a stitch in time or to fold and properly brush garments when they are taken off. As soon as a dress is removed, if it has been worn in the street, brush the skirt carefully around the hem, and hang it up by the It is a mistake to throw dress skirts across a It wrinkles and injures them. The waist of a dress, however, should be thoroughly aired, and the back of a chair is as good a p

any to stretch it on. If you have no bureau drawers long enough to lay evening dress skirts in without folding them, hang them in large bags of cambric in dark closets. Lay the waists away in the drawers, stuffing out the sleeves, puffs, and the loops of the bows with soft, crumpled tissue paper. Lay tissue paper over the waists after folding them to preserve

over the waists after folding them to preserve them from the dust, which will often sift into the tightest "dust-proof" bureau drawers.

Pale blue or natural brown tissue paper is safer to use than white, which is likely to be charged with the fumes of sulphur used to bleach it, so that it will turn metal trimmings dark and bleach delicate colors.

with the fumes of sulphur usen to be death that it will turn metal trimmings dark and bleach that it will turn metal trimmings dark and bleach delicate colors.

A good caretaker of clothes will keep a stout clothesbrush for cloth dresses. She will never allow the silk velvet on her gowns to be touched by this brush, however, but will keep a soft velvet brush or a thick pleee of flannel for removing the dust from the velvet. The velveteen facing and the dust ruilles on the bottom of the gown should be brushed out with a stiff whisk of bristles which will reach into the gathers.

One should also have a small scrubbing-brush of soft bristles, and a bottle of refined benzine and one of alcohol to remove grease spots that appear. This should be done as soon as the gown is taken off, before the spots have become clogged with dust. For this purpose a linen cloth should be laid on the wfong side of the dress goods under the spot and afterward with the alcohol diluted with one-half water. After pressing the cloth on the wrong side all signs of the spot as well as the effect of the benzine will be gone.

A little gas iron is a convenient article to use for pressing at such a time. These irons cost tile ach, and can be fitted over any ordinary gas burner.

Laces, ribbons, gloves and handkerchiefs should

for pressing at such a large property of the control of the contro

# INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS.

at the New Century Hall, No. 50 Flith-ave. Mrs. Fales is giving a course of free lectures upon "The Philosophy of the New Age."

Omaha has been selected for the 1828 meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. "The Pipe and Its Uses" will be described and

demonstrated by B. O'Donnell at a meeting of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, which takes place Thesday afternoon, February 23. A woman's club in Connecticut has the odd name of

the No-Two-Alike Club. It is said that the members profess to despise the opposite sex. Adjutant May Agnew has resigned her position

at Salvation Army Headquarters, after thirteen years of service, and has assumed the position of organist at the Gospel Tabernacle, at Forty-fourthst, and Eighth-ave., where she and Miss Louise Shepard, associate editor of "The Missionary Alli-ance," will have entire charge of the choir. Miss Agnew has a beautiful soprano voice and has com-posed and set to music a number of songs now very popular in the Army.

Miss Emma M. Whittemore, the daughter of Mother Whittemore, who founded and supports the Door of Hope, has returned home cured of con-sumption. She was in the Adirondacks all last sumption. She was in the Adirondacks all last summer, and several physicians pronounced her incurable, but she herself was never villing to accept their decision and insisted on being immersed and anointed a few months ago at a church in Chicago. The family physician pronounced it madness, but she persisted, and, after obtaining her mother's consent, she was immersed in water that was almost tee cold. She declares now that she is as well as ever she was, and is proving it by taking part in the religious work she had to reliquish when her illness began.



deserving persons who are dependent upon their eye-sight for a living.

The Willing Circle of King's Daughters will give an entertainment in the lecture-room of the Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Conselyea and Lorimer sts., Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, February 25.

A training school for nurses will be established shortly at the Kings County Hospital

St. Agnes's Chapel, in its work for the Church Periedical Club, sends regularly Sunday-school papers to a Sunday-school in Mississippi, besides distributing Bibles, prayer-books, hymnals, general books and

General and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle will be the guests of Senator David B. Hill in Washington this week, and they left for Washington this morning. Mrs. Earle will attend the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution as regent of the Washington Heights Chapter of New-York; also the National Congress of the Chil-dren of the American Revolution as president of the Washington Heights Society, New-York, Mrs. Earle is accompanied by her three sons, who are delegates to the Congress C. A. R.

Denver. The Women's Chubs ready a distribution of the Fortnightly The Mittwoch, a club for studying German themes, and the Sévigné, a club for French work, are also most successful. The Clio is a first-rate club, and its annexes for working girls and poor children are new features. The Civic Federation is a strong and useful organization, with branches in different wards. The members attack all the current political themes of the day, and are already a force to be reckoned with in municipal politics. The North Side Club is a large one, with various departments and clever members. The Nachmittag, the Deutsche Damen, the Athene Musical Club, the Colonial Dames, the Pi Pi Kappa, the Twenty-second Avenue Club, the Round Table and the City Improvement Society are among the other successful women's clubs of Denver. There are about sixteen federated clubs in the city and sixty in the State Federation.

Through the energy and generosity of Mrs. Hill, the Young Women's Christian Association is to have a fine building soon. Mrs. Hill has already collected enough to buy a large lot near Eighteenth st. and Sherman-ave., and is now gathering in the funds for a building. She is widely known as one of the most public-spirited and useful women of the West. Mrs. Cortlandt de Peyster Field has almost reovered from the effects of her recent accident, and last evening led a meeting of the Girls' Guild at Grace Church. After this week she will have the Thursday Christian League meetings at her beautiful home at No. 2! East Twenty-sixth-st., and will resume her work as president of Hepzibah House and Training School.

Mrs. James F. Ruggles has gone to Washingto with her daughter, to remain a month. During her absence Miss V. C. Furny will assume the management of the Girls' Industrial Home. On her return Mrs. Ruggles will live at the Everett House

# WELLESLEY COLLEGE.

PRESIDENT IRVINE'S ANNUAL REPORT FULL OF MATTERS OF INTEREST.

President Irvine's recent report for 1895-'96 touche pon many matters of interest for the future of Wellesley College, as well as containing a review of its history. Miss Mary A. Currier, professor of elocution, has raised a sum of \$5,000 for the benefit

of its history. Miss Mary A. Currier, professor of elocution, has raised a sum of \$5,000 for the benefit of the elocution department. This sum is to be called the Monroe Fund, and the interest on the \$5,000 is to be spent for readings, lectures, etc., in the elocution department.

The \$100,000 left to the college by Miss Elizabeth G. Houghton and Clement S. Houghton insures a new chapel. The process of construction will begin early in the spring on the site chosen, south of the main driveway, between the rhododendrons and lake. This new chapel may make it possible to enlarge the library, as the caapel in present use is on the floor above the library, one of the most welcome announcements which President Irvine made was that in regard to the opening of the art department next year. Only one art course has been permitted, and as a result the art laboratories have been closed to the students. The large collection of pictures, which exceeds anything furnished by the art department of the Hoston Library, will be doubly appreciated when it is again put in use.

Saturday evening, in the gymnasium, the constitutional history class, under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Kendali, associate professor in history, gave a representation of the English House of Commons. The girls were in costume, and endeavored so far as possible to give an exact reproduction of the proceedings in the House. Miss Goldthwalt, '97, was Speaker, Miss Paterson, '98, Labouchere, Miss Back, '98, Faterson, '98, Labouchere, Miss Back, '98, Harcourt, and Miss Read,' 198, Baffour.

The clerks were Miss Dewson, '97, and Miss Read,' 198, Mr. Chamberlin, Miss Barker, '98, 'Tim' Healy: Miss Bollard, '98, Harcourt, and Miss Read,' 28, Baffour.

The clerks were Miss Dewson, '97, and Miss Read,' 28, Baffour, '98, Mr. Chamberlin, Miss Barker, '99, and Miss Southerland, '99, The question before the House was, '98, shall the House of Lords Be Abolished.'' It was decided in the negative.

# IN THE CHINESE CIRCLE.

Miss Liu Fong, well known in Chinese circles of his city, and Mrs. Chue Lee, the American wife of the superintendent of the Chinese Sunday-school at No. 14 University Place, gave an entertainment last evening in the rooms of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, in Sixth-ave., near Board of Foreign Missions, in Sixth-ave, near Twelfth-st. A large number of Chinese boys, ranging in age from ten to fourteen years, were present, as were also some twenty or thirty Chinamen and a great many American Senday-school teachers, The evening's exercises were opened with prayer and the singing of "Jesus Lover of My Soul" in Chinese, after which feur little Chinese boys recited the Beatitudes. Mrs. Henry Arthurthen sang "Kathleen Mavourneen," and was presented with a bouquet of American Beauties by a young Chinese medical studeat, Miss Annie Walters Harrison gave a recitation, and then Miss Ella Lee, the daughter of an American mother and a Chinese father, read a paper making an appeal for the Christian education of the Chinese.

Six little Chinese boys managed to evoke some strange, weird tunes from a Chinese bagpipe and some other peculiar-looking Mongolian instrument which looked like a banjo, but scunded much like the wall of a forlern cat; and Mrs. Chue Lee explained the rites and ceremonies of the Chinese New Year, and appealed for earnest Christian workers to take an interest in the evangelization of the Chinese of New-York.

Refreshments, which consisted of very good tea and some unpronounceable but very palatable cake and confections, were then served. The superintendent announced that the con mittee interested was filling out a Chinese military company (the first in the United States), composed of boys under the age of sixteen, who were proud, he said, to be able to wear the American uniferm and march under the American colors. Twelfth-st. A large number of Chinese boys, rang-

under the American colors.

# KILLING BIRDS FOR THEIR PLUMES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Permit me to repeat very emphatically for the benefit of the readers of The Tribune two statenents made by Professor Witmer Stone, of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences: First the plumes or aigrettes now worn by women as ornaments to their head apparel are not taken from the osprey, which is commonly known and is the "Fish Hawk" of North America. It produces no plumes of any kind. Second, the plumes worn are

plumes of any kind. Second, the plumes worn are taken from the American egret and snowy heron, which have been exterminated in the United States by the plume-hunters as thoroughly as was the bison by the hide-hunters.

The egret and snowy heron breed in large colonies and only wear plumes during the season of reproduction. The strong parental instinct of the birds fortidate the leaving the nesting-place at this season, so they become an easy prey for the plume-hunters, who sacrifice the bird mothers while they are rearing their helpless nestlings that the human mother may have a so-called ornament for her bonnet.

If the supply of plumes is increasing, as is stated, in response to a heartless fashion, it is because the hunters have enlarged the area of their work and now follow the egret and snowy heron to Mexico, Central and South America. The result in those countries will be similar to our own experience; these two species of birds will soon be exterminated, for it is a self-evident fact that if the parents are killed while the young are helpless, the latter must die a lingering death of starvation. Very respectfully.

Chairman American Ornithologists' Union Com-

No. 525 Manhattan-ave.. New fork City. Feb. 1897.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In The Sunday Tribune of February 14. on the "Only Woman's Page," is printed again the story concerning the decrease in the number of dead birds and egret plumes worn on womber of hats. It is not the osprey, but the egret, that furnishes these plumes, and it is hunted exclusively for the little bunch of soft plumes which appear at nesting-time. We all know what sort of a story is said to have the longest life, and this one, of that variety, with its osprey attachment, seems to be like Banquo's ghost—it will not down. I have travelled this winter about 1,000 miles, visiting three cities, and have noticed the hats of the young women in steam and motor cars, and it seems to me that while there is a diminution in the number of dead birds worn, there is still need for a "campaign of education" in this respect.

The most flagrant case I have noticed in some time was that of a young woman seated conspicuously in the choir of one of our city churches wearing on her head a hat with a row of birds around the edge of the brim.

"Sing a song of sixpence,

A pocket full of rve;

'Sing a song of cruelty,
A thing I den't admire:
Four-and-twenty dead birds
Perched up in a cholr!
Don't you think the girl who did it,
Must be a silly thing.
To put them in the choir,
When she knew they could not sing?

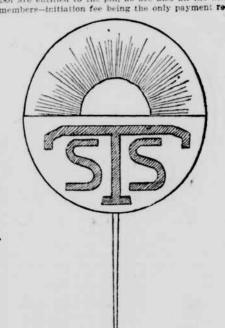
MRS. H. A. K.



The club pin, so long under consideration, has at last been decided upon, and a sketch of it is given below. It is what is called a "stick-pin," and can be worn by both men and women. The head is about the size of a penny, and the design is that of the sun rising in the distance, with the letters T. S. S. standing out boldly in the

worn on any dress at any time, and not appear All the old members who have paid the dues for 1897 are entitled to the pin, as are also all the new

ground. It is a pretty pin and one that can be



THE TRIBUNE SUNSHINE PIN.

quired for the first year. The names of such ersons have been kept in the Sunshine "Roll of Members" book, and to them the pin will be for warded immediately on its arrival from the manufacturer.

It is advisable, however, to send anew one's address, in order that no possible mistake may be

Names in full are put in the "Roll" book, and the initials used in publication are placed opposite. The full name is preferred for signature in the paper, but the use of it is not mandatory. NAME. This association is known as The Tribune Sun-

shine Society. The T. S. S. on the club pin stands for the above name. OBJECT.

Its object is to distribute in homes all over the United States as much sunshine as possible, particular attention being paid to "Shut-ins"—people who are unable to enjoy the freedom of outdoor life to any great extent. Through the Sunshins Society the members will receive the many advantages arising from unity, fellowship and conceptation with those situated under similar circumstances.

Its active membership consists of the actual "Shut-ins," the people who are desirous of bright-ening a "Shut-in's" life by some thought, word or deed, and those who live far from cities and who, though not shut in, are shut out from much com-munication with their fellow-beings.

MEMBERSHIP FREE A candidate shall become a member on payment of the membership fee. The fee consists of some suggestion that will bring "sunshine" to some of the members of the society. For example, ex-change of books, papers, pictures, etc.; ideas that may be utilized to advantage in the sickroom; work or employment that can be followed by a. "Shut-in"; fancy work; holiday suggestions; send-ing flowers; a general exchange of ideas beneficial to the members.

The annual dues are paid in the same way as the initiation fee is paid, and all these suggestions are printed in the Sunshine column.

OFFICERS. The officers consist of a president-general and the presidents of the different branch societies. The members of this society now number several thousand.

All communications should be addressed to the President-General of the Sunshine Society, Tribung Office, New-York City.